

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Condemning Army Plans

IT is no surprise to The Advertiser, nor should it be to its readers, to find the Army and Navy Journal and several leading mainland papers condemning the Administration's announced plan for raising a defensive army as only a half-way measure. As we have predicted, the plan is not that of the General Staff but merely a political expediency measure designed to catch the public approval in time to offset Republican activity on the preparedness question and to provide a substitute for the regular army at a reduced expense. Although we shall not know all that the Administration wishes known about the plan until after President Wilson has delivered his speech at the fiftieth anniversary of the Manhattan Club in New York on Thursday evening, that much that has already been revealed has been subjected to severe criticism by men of military experience, on the ground that it is a compromise with the facts of the situation.

This criticism does not greatly disturb the members of the Administration most interested in the proposed plan, apparently.

These gentlemen have pointed out that the plan itself and the expenditure of money it calls for will certainly be vigorously opposed by the pacifists and other anti-preparedness elements. Thus, they say, criticism from the military men as well will furnish abundant proof that the Administration recommendations are not extreme in either direction, but are instead to be regarded as moderate and sane.

It is current talk in Washington that the plan submitted to the President by Secretary Garrison finally is not that drafted by the General Staff. The Advertiser can state positively that it is not. If the Administration can prevent it, it is extremely unlikely that this report will be made public, although congress may insist that the report be submitted to its military committees. The report was rejected by President Wilson on the ground that, regardless of its undoubted military merit, it was impossible from the point of view of an Administration obliged to depend on congress and popular approval for all measures increasing the preparedness of the nation for war.

The members of the General Staff, in making up their recommendations, proceeded on the assumption, now generally accepted by all military men, that the United States would require in the event of war with a first-class Power a first line of defense of at least five hundred thousand men trained in the military service and available the very minute the call to the colors was issued. They recommended therefore a standing army of two hundred and twenty-five thousand men serving under a six-year enlistment, two years of which were to be spent with the colors and four with the reserve. With the allowances for losses by death, desertion and other causes and deducting for the large percentage of non-combatants of various classes, this plan would produce in six years a force of soldiers, each with two years' training and all actual fighting men, of more than five hundred thousand.

The General Staff further recommended that an auxiliary force be created in which the enlistment period was to be six years, but only one year to be spent with the colors. [This, it was argued, would appeal to men who did not care to spend as much as two years with the colors or who felt that one year was all that they could spare from civilian pursuits for actual service with troops. This provision was made in the belief that it was the duty of the nation to give each citizen the time that the citizen himself felt he could spare to fit him to defend his home and country.]

The Administration's plan is also based on the assumption that a force of at least five hundred thousand men will be needed by the United States in its first line of defense in case of war. The plan takes the General Staff recommendation of six years' enlistment two of which are with the colors. But the two plans part company when it comes to making the regular army the training school for reserves and of depending on it for the bulk of the nation's reservists. Instead the Administration would depend on a force of continentals, or territorials, which is to receive a total of six months' service in three years—two months annually—and then spend three years on furlough. This plan calls for a force of four hundred thousand in the first three-year period, with a total of eight hundred thousand in a six-year period, half to be in service and half to be on furlough.

It is asserted that the General Staff plan would cost in the first year of operation \$400,000,000. This fact alone was enough to condemn it as impossible for presentation to congress in the eyes of President Wilson. He is said to have felt that the American public with all its present interest in national defense would reject a proposal of this magnitude. The secretary of war was told that every consideration except that of a purely military point of view required a much more moderate program. The result was the policy outlined by Secretary Garrison and accepted by President Wilson.

The Advertiser believes that the plan of the General Staff of the Army should be presented to congress with the statement that it represents what our expert military opinion believes the situation requires. It is truly the function of the experts of the war department to inform congress that, in their best judgement, the nation should

have in the way of a military establishment. It will then be up to the American people, acting through congress, to decide whether or not, they care enough about national defense to adopt what our experts propose.

These officers of the General Staff have in mind the proper defense of Hawaii, Panama and the Philippines. The report made by the General Staff, in the days when Mr. Stimson held the portfolio of war, stated in emphatic language that the defense of these points, each of them vital to the safety of the country, requires a force of men ready for war at all times. The present General Staff plan reiterates this same contention. These troops must be regular troops. The proposed increase by the General Staff for Hawaii provided for two more brigades of infantry, another regiment of field artillery, more engineers and more signal troops. These cannot be improvised and to delay their being sent here until after the outbreak of possible war is a hazardous if not impossible undertaking. They are needed here today. The Administration's plan for an increase of ten regiments of infantry, three of war strength, to be raised in two years, ignores the proper defense of Hawaii, to say nothing of other outlying outposts of the country. By all means let the public hear from the General Staff before we adopt half measures in this great question of preparedness for defense.

City Manager Association

IT may interest the delegates to the charter convention to know that the National Municipal League will hold its twenty-first annual meeting in Dayton this month, from the seventeenth to nineteenth, in conjunction with which the City Managers Association of America as well as the Ohio Municipal League and the Civil Service Reform League of Ohio will hold conventions.

The chief feature of the National Municipal League's meeting will be the discussion of a model charter based upon the city manager plan and the utilization of experts in municipal government. In fact, the whole question of experts will receive extended attention at the hands of the various speakers, for the committee holds that the functions of municipal government have so grown and developed that their proper administration requires the services of men who have made a life study of them.

Civic education is another question that will come up for extended consideration and in this, the league and the Urban Universities Association will take a leading part, with particular attention to university education in municipal affairs.

Why not send a delegation from the Honolulu charter convention to Dayton to give the delegates there some real modern, Honolulu ideas on how a city should be governed? We suggest Kupihea, Hoki and the Hon. William J. Sheldon. They ought to open the eyes of the Ohioans.

Frontage Tax Victory

ALTHOUGH beaten in the courts, those who instituted the injunction suit against the city for the purpose of forcing the supervisors to recognize both the letter and the spirit of the frontage tax law have won their point substantially, forcing public attention to the issue and securing from the board of supervisors a formal pledge not to undertake in future street work of questionable nature.

This is what the advocates of the frontage tax law desired and it is encouraging to know that the resolution of the supervisors, defining a street policy, makes further litigation in the matter unnecessary.

There are now obligations upon the supervisors not to attempt evasions of the law, just as there are obligations to effect legitimate street repairs, in order that the streets may be at least passable pending the creation of improvement districts for the rebuilding, in a permanent way, of some of the principal thoroughfares. The red tape requisite to be unwound before a district is enabled to build its own streets in a businesslike way appears uselessly extensive, but to unwind that red tape appears to be the law. When the property owners are endeavoring fairly to live up to the law, it is reasonable and proper that during the legal delays sufficient legitimate street repairing be done in their districts to keep the streets up.

Kalakaua avenue is a case in point. The residents along that avenue are in earnest in their desire to rebuild this much used roadway under the terms of the new law, but it will be from four to six months before all the legalities can be complied with, so cumbersome is the act. In the meanwhile the road calls for some most necessary temporary repairing, which the supervisors will be quite justified in doing. This avenue is too extensively used to be blocked altogether by the chuck holes, as is the present danger.

No legitimate reason for objection can be raised regarding such repair work as this, provided it is done as repair work sufficient simply to keep the road negotiable until the improvement district may be perfected.

The hand that rocks the cradle in the Eastern States will have to keep on rocking for a while, judging from the election returns yesterday. From the results in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the song the voters chorused as they marched to the ballot box was: "I Didn't Raise My Girl To Be a Voter."

Red Cross Day

RED CROSS SEAL DAY" this year is two days away.

For five years the anti-tuberculosis workers have come before the public in Hawaii, made a plain and simple statement of what they have done, and a simple statement of what they wished to do the following year; they have displayed the little red seals for sale and asked the public to buy that the good work might continue.

The public has purchased and the workers have gone out again and turned their ambitions into realities.

This success in one way is uncanny. The enemy is invisible, overwhelmingly in force, invincible, terrible. For two thousand years it has claimed, each year, a quota of the men and women in the land who are in their prime of life. It selects the best; the happy mother and the breadwinner are the first to go and the children follow.

Nine or ten years ago Science proclaimed that this horrible scourge was preventable. Its presence was a public crime.

Five years ago the local campaigners started. They have proved it. In five years the death rate from tuberculosis has been cut in half.

The anti-tuberculosis campaign has accomplished wonderful results. It has cleaned up infected homes, inspired hundreds with hope and in hundreds of others has restored the health and happiness which they had lost. It has prevented tuberculosis from entering thousands of houses, it has stamped it out of others. It has fed school children who had been offered as victims to it. It has paid their carfare regularly to day camps and clinics where they were treated free. It has conducted for five years a systematic campaign of education which has taught a hundred thousand people how to avoid it, and they are avoiding it. The detail of its work is amazing. It has the praise of every expert who has examined it and it has been announced to be one of the finest systems in the country by the greatest public health authorities in the United States.

On Saturday the red cross seals will again be offered for sale.

The funds will continue for one year the Anti-tuberculosis League of Hawaii which is the heart and soul of the movement.

Help them fight!

The more one hears of the seizure by the British of the American ex-Danish steamer Hocking, the more mysterious the affair becomes. From what little the censor at Halifax has let pass in the way of news and from what little the owner of the steamer appears willing to tell, the justification for the seizure is nil. The British appear to have no more right to seize the Hocking than they would have to seize the steamer China, because the latter is now running under the houseflag of a Chinese company. Inasmuch as the state department does not appear greatly excited over the seizure, however, there must be something connected with the history of the Hocking that does not meet the eye.

The latest reports from the border is that one American soldier is dead, one is dying, two others are in the hospital, a major general and a brigadier have been fired on and that unless the Mexicans are more careful there is going to be some real angry American talk.

JAPANESE ADVISED
TO FIGHT 'PLAGUE'

Acting Consul-General Arita
Gives Lecture On Prevention
Of Tuberculosis

Urging the Japanese merchants and populace to consolidate in assisting in the prevention of tuberculosis in the Japanese settlements of the city, Acting Consul-General Arita delivered a lecture last night at the tuberculosis educational exhibit in the Japanese Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Arita called attention to the fact that in 1913-1914 there were 675 reported cases of which 207 (or 30.6 per cent) were Japanese. Mr. Arita said: "Of the total cases, 393 died of whom 105 were Japanese. In addition a large percentage of cases returned to Japan and died there, so that the death rate among Japanese contracting the disease in Hawaii was actually much higher than these figures indicate."

"In 1914-1915 there was a total of 719 reported cases of which 182 (or 25 per cent) were Japanese, the same remarks regarding immigration to the home country applying for this year. "It will be seen that conditions generally are improving, this improvement dating in a general way, from the commencement of the anti-tuberculosis campaign. It is this which inspires me with the hope that with the cooperation of the Japanese public, we may shortly wipe out tuberculosis among us."

Yesterday afternoon 100 children from the Japanese grammar school visited the exhibit, and on Tuesday evening Doctor Mori delivered a lecture. Students from the Hongwanji high school, Japanese central institute, and Japanese grammar school have now visited the exhibit.

This evening will be devoted to the employees of the different firms in the city, Friday evening to mothers, and Saturday there will be an open exhibit.

EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A Clean-Up Needed

IN the investigation now under way into the rank incompetency of the police department—as it must not be forgotten that the city jail is directly under the control of Sheriff Rose—those accused of allowing conditions which led to the escape of McGrath should have a good deal more to do in clearing themselves than discredit the witnesses against them, even if they be able to do this. There are things which corroborate much that the witnesses tell, things which cannot be overlooked, the main and outstanding fact being that an important prisoner, under special guards selected and detailed by the sheriff personally, after the prisoner had pleaded guilty, was not only allowed to escape from prison but was allowed to escape from the island.

Naturally, the first defense of Sheriff Rose, Captain McDuffie, Jailor Fern and Deputy Punohu and the others who have been evidencing such continued and open-hearted solicitude for the worst gang of highwaymen ever run down in the Territory, is to virtuously declare that they are the victims of a conspiracy hatched by jailbirds. With the gullible and with those unable to reason or to build up the history of an event through piecing together related circumstances and happenings, such a defense may go. With those who are able to remember even a part of the various things that have happened since The Advertiser published the first story of the operations of the "badger gang," something more than an appearance of injured innocence will be necessary.

If one-tenth of what a dozen witnesses stand ready to testify to regarding jail conditions and Sheriff Rose's knowledge of them can be proven, the least that should result is the prompt impeachment of Rose by the supervisors. If one-tenth of what is charged is true, regarding the carousing, the gambling and the toleration of the presence of prostitutes within the jail, then Rose is far removed from being a fit man to be further trusted, whether he winked at or connived in the escape of McGrath or not.

If gambling was tolerated in the very city prison itself, how is Rose or McDuffie to be expected to prevent it outside the jail? If the prisoners are permitted to violate the laws of decency, with the knowledge of the sheriff and those appointed by him to compel observance to the law and responsible to him for their actions, how can such a sheriff and his men be expected to compel the observance amongst free men?

The tales told by the several who have recently served out sentences ring true and are substantiated by the known results of the conditions they are revealing. And, if they are true, what less can Honolulu tolerate than a complete cleaning out of the police department, from the head down?

In recommending for reappointment for another term as federal judge the distinguished incumbent, Judge Sanford B. Dole, the bar association of Hawaii speaks for every man, woman and child old enough to reason in the Islands, with the possible exception of those few who put partisanship ahead of honesty and proven efficiency as a requisite for high office. It is gratifying to know that Judge Dole is willing to accept another term, as it is an honor to Hawaii to have him on the federal bench. We join the bar association in earnestly desiring to hear of his reappointment.

BARRINGER WITNESS
IN INJUNCTION CASE

Government Engineer Testifies
On Survey He Made of Rapid
Transit System

The third witness, William H. Barringer of the public works department, is now on the stand in the injunction suit brought by the Territory against the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, to enjoin the traction company from increasing its capitalization to \$1,600,000. The case has been on trial before Judge Stuart the past four weeks, the present being the fifth.

Barringer, with Superintendent Forbes of the department of public works, made a special survey and valuation of the system and property of the respondent company for the government. Barringer's testimony yesterday brought out the basis on which the survey was made. He has not yet reached the basis of the valuation he and Superintendent Forbes arrived at.

Manager Ballentyne, witness for the company, closed his testimony yesterday. He testified as to the valuation of the property and referred to the fact that the property had been assessed by the Oahu tax assessor at \$2,000,000 for the present year. The trial will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning.

RUMOR OF DIAMOND
HEAD RESORT DENIED

"The reported negotiations to turn the George C. Beckley residence, Diamond Head, into a large resort, are unfounded and nothing more than street rumor," said Rudolph Heydenreich yesterday. "I know nothing about the reports. It is true I have had several offers and now have positions under consideration, but none have up to the present time been accepted by me. As for having a syndicate behind me it is absurd."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
(Tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN LORENZEN
REMAINS AS PILOT

Harbor Board Decides Not To
Dispense With Services
Of Old Mariner

Settlement Arrived At Last Night
After Two Hours' Spent In
Executive Session

Capt. John C. Lorenzen, for a quarter of a century a human landmark on the local waterfront, remains with the harbor board as a pilot for Honolulu shipping.

This was the decision arrived at by the board at a special meeting held last night for the purpose of deciding whether Captain Lorenzen should leave or remain in the employ of the Territory. The board decided that he remain and Captain Lorenzen was so informed.

Shortly after the commissioners met, Chairman Forbes announced that the board would go into executive session for a few minutes. The executive session lasted upward of two hours.

There were present, at the beginning of the session, Chairman Forbes, Commissioners Church, Wakefield and McCarthy, Secretary Poor, Deputy Attorney-General Smith, Captain Lorenzen and an Advertiser representative. The session and the news gathered got the wick and left the room as the board went into executive session.

It was discovered some months ago that Pilot Lorenzen's last master and pilot license had not been renewed since 1900, whereas it should have been renewed every five years. On instructions from the board, the pilot sought and was given an examination. He was turned down. Complaints from one of the Japanese steamer companies were made against the pilot, the company complaining that on two occasions vessels handled by Pilot Lorenzen had come to grief.

These matters were brought out at a meeting held by the board some two months ago. The commissioners were in a dilemma. The pilot had given complete satisfaction during his more than twenty-five years' service with the government here. The only complaint came from one company. No other shipping people had complained of his work, although he had handled their boats for a long time.

Captain Lorenzen was granted a leave of absence for one month, with the understanding that he secure a renewal of his license. On a second application he was given a pilot's license, but not a master's permit. The question debated last night hinged, therefore, on what was the difference between a master's and a pilot's license.

What is the difference? The harbor board has not announced the result of its executive session, other than that Captain Lorenzen would continue in service. Apparently, Deputy Attorney-General Arthur G. Smith knows. Maybe there is no difference between the two licenses insofar as Captain Lorenzen's work is necessary in bringing vessels into the harbor and taking them out. Whatever it is, Mr. Smith made things clear and the board heaved a monster sigh of relief when it arrived at its decision.

The specifications for the new wharf at Waimea, Kauai, and the warehouse at Hanalei, on the same island, were read through last night, as were the specifications for the new boat landing at Pier 12 in Honolulu. The board has still an accumulation of work on hand, which it will endeavor to dispose of at special and regular meetings before Chairman Forbes leaves on December 3 for San Francisco and Washington with Governor Pinkham.

LIBRARY EXHIBIT OF
BENEFIT TO PARENTS

Persons who desire to give children books for Christmas gifts may be aided greatly in their selection by the volume which are proper and best suited to the age of the recipient if they will visit the Library of Hawaii. An exhibit of many books for children has been arranged there at the direction of the board of directors. The librarians and her staff have personally selected the books and recommended them as the best available, and will advise or answer any questions of visitors.

None of the books will be for sale. The exhibit is only to give persons the opportunity of looking over the exhibit so as to equip them for their buying trips to the bookstores. All the books will be for sale at the bookstores. A list of the books has been prepared by the library and is available at the counter.

CAN QUOTE ALL OF
BIBLE FROM MEMORY

Among the wonderful feats of memory should be mentioned that of William Frederick, a New York salesman, who bears the distinction of being the only man alive able to quote the whole of the Bible from memory.

Without any desire to make show of his powers, but simply for his own benefit and for love of the book, he spent eighteen years committing the Bible to memory, and can repeat any passage of it from Genesis to Revelations and state exactly where it may be found.